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WHEN I conſider the Diſcourſes I every Day hear, and the Papers which I every Day read, I cannot help thinking that our *Conſtitution* hath ſuffered a great *Change*, tho' by ſecret and almoſt inviſible Meaſures; and that our Government from being a *Monarchy*, is into the very *Dregs* of *Democracy*. Sure there is Difference between *Liberty* and *Licentiouſneſs*, een *freedom* of *Thought* and of *Speech*, and the e of both; between the *Rights* of a *free People* and *Ravings* of a *lawleſs Mob*. If there is not, I am the beſt Part of the People of *England* will have ſon to regret this *ſecret Revolution*, which, wreſt- the ſupreme Power from the King and his Mini- hath placed it in certain *popular Demagogues*, not only deliver their Sentiments, but dictate Opinions on publick Affairs, and threaten, in they are not followed, to make the *Adminiſtration* the Weight of popular *Vengeance*.

was formerly a Thing univerſally allowed, that Power of making *War* or *Peace* was in the n; but our Patriots now ſtrongly intimate that it the People. The People, they ſay, demand a ; and really if we were to liſten to the Voice hoſe they call the People, one might be inclined hink they intended to make War with all the ld. The *Spaniards* have treated us ill, they have rted from the Treaties made with us, they have der'd our Ships; theſe are juſt Reaſons for our ing upon the *Spaniards* as none of our Friends, for expecting Satisfaction from them either by Means, or by Force. But what has the reſt of World done? Sure the *Britiſh* Nation is not to like a Man in a Paſſion; and becauſe ſhe has injured by the Subjects of *one Crown*, fall out all the *Crown'd Heads* upon Earth, or even for- he Reſpect that is due to them. This certainly ot be right.

r it will be ſaid, that this affords no Anſwer to reat Queſtion, *Why we do not take Vengeance of* Spaniards? Any more than it doth to the previous ſtion, *Why we have Borne with them ſo long*. I anſwer both theſe Queſtions, and anſwer them of the *Craftſman*. That is to ſay, I will ſhew Mr. *D'Anvers* hath given ſuch an Account of Matter, as ought to ſatisfy every candid Inquirer o the Integrity as well as Abilities of HIM at m all the Shafts of the *Malecontents*, are pointed, who, in the Cauſe of his Country, glories that s the *Butt* of the *Malecontents*; that he hath erto ſcreen'd the Nation from their Rage and y, and preſerved the *Helm* of the Commonwealth falling into the Hands of thoſe who are viſibly iſtracted by their Paſſions, that they know not t they ſay, and therefore might very probably not what to do.

THE *Country Journal* of the 19th Inſtant, gives he following Words, as an Extract of their Mi- r's Speech: 'It is but a poor Excuſe, *ſaid he*, a Miniſter when any wrong Step is made in Go- rnment, that he is not accountable *for the Event Meaſures* that were never adviſed by him, and in ich He was over-ruled by his *Superiors*. I have ways diſdain'd theſe mean Subterfuges; and with hat Face can I appear again in this Houſe, *if full d ample Satisfaction is not made Us*; or, at leaſt, if don't do our utmoſt to obtain it, either by *fair* and *ceable Means*, or by exerting all our Strength in *e a War* becomes neceſſary? If my Country ſhall ll me to an Account, I would very willingly take on myſelf the Blame of every Step that hath been ade by the Government, ſince I had the Honour be employ'd in the Adminiſtration.' Taking all on the Credit of the *Craftſman*, it hath more of ry and *good Senſe* in it, than any thing I ever ſaw is *Paper* before. It is the Language of a *Britiſh* ſman, of a *free Man* to the Repreſentatives of a *People*; and Mr. *D'Anvers* ſeems to confeſs as h.

ow let us conſider the Import of this Speech. e Adminiſtration is to be accountable to the Na- . For what? For its own Meaſures, ſurely, not thoſe dictated to it by its avowed Enemies. Suppoſe it were to be called to an Account for its Conduct hitherto? Suppoſe it was to be examined, as to what I call the previous Queſtion, *Why* Great Britain *hath borne with the Inſults of the* Spaniards *ſo long*? Might not the Anſwer be? That the Adminiſtration thought itſelf obliged to have this Matter ſet in a full and clear Light, both with reſpect to the *Spaniards* and *themſelves*, that, if poſſible, Things might be adjuſted without having recourſe to Extremities, which are of all others moſt prejudicial to a *Trading Nation*. Might it not be alledged, that the various Meaſures hitherto taken, the Treaties concluded, the Commiſſioners ſent to *Spain* in Conſequence of thoſe Treaties, and all the Repreſentations and Memorials preſented by our Miniſter, are ſo many Proofs in favour of the Adminiſtration. Proofs, that it did not either neglect theſe Affairs or ſuffer them to ſleep, at the ſame time that they are Proofs that the Adminiſtration did not ſeek to involve the Nation, as it might have done, in a *haſty War*, before the Juſtice of our Cauſe did well appear either to *ourſelves*, or to our *Neighbours*. The ſubſequent Methods taken laſt Seſſions, of verifying theſe Facts before both Houſes of Parliament, were certainly very *prudent* and *proper*; and if they were ſo, muſt not the Adminiſtration be acquitted upon this Queſtion? Since it hath *forborn* no *longer* than till all *proper* and *prudent* Meaſures have been uſed.

As to the ſecond Queſtion, *Why we do not now take Vengeance of the* Spaniards? I will anſwer that too out of the *Craftſman*. We are therein told, that the Adminiſtration hath put the Nation to a great Expence, which Expence hath been incurred by fitting out a great Fleet. And is not this a Sign that the Adminiſtration intends to *force* the *Spaniards* to do us *Juſtice*? If they ſhould not ---- What? ---- Why give us *Satisfaction* without uſing Force. If we make a *War*, it is ſurely not for the Sake of *making War*, but of obtaining a ſafe, honourable and advantagious *Peace*. If, therefore, a ſafe, honourable and advantagious *Peace* can be made without a *War*, will it be the worſe? Will the Nation grudge the Expence it has been put to if it purchaſes ſuch a *Peace* immediately, rather than if to this Expence there had been added an *Expence* of *Blood*? Certainly Men, when their Minds are cool'd, and their Reſentments allay'd by ſuch a Peace, will think this Method of acting, right. Shall we then cenſure the Adminiſtration, becauſe it does not act haſtily; or, which is a fairer Queſtion; Will the *Malecontent Chiefs* indemnify the *Adminiſtration* if it does? The Actions and Speeches of the *Malcontents* are very unaccountable; but then it is happy for them, that they are altogether unaccountable for their *Actions* and *Speeches*. It is quite otherwiſe with the Adminiſtration. Hence their *Caution*: Hence their *Modeſty* and *Deliberation*; and hence ---- What? The *Madneſs* and *Diſtraction* of their *Enemies*. If the Adminiſtration were in the *Wrong* at this critical Juncture, the *Craftſmen* would be *ſilent*; as it is, they are forced upon the deplorable Neceſſity of perſuading the People that *Wrong* is *Right*, and *Right* is *Wrong*. A deplorable *Neceſſity* indeed!

BUT the *Craftſman*, tho' he makes it is whole Buſineſs to miſlead the People, like all othe *Tempters*, is aſhamed of his *Office*, and is every now and then ſuggeſting that they delude themſelves; nay, that they *tempt* him, and that he only *repeats* what he hears them ſay. To this Purpoſe he told us laſt *Saturday*; 'That the *Country Gentleman* and *Farmer*, who are 'diſtreſs'd *with peaceable Taxes*, pray for an *honourable* 'and *vigorous* War. The *Merchant*, who is always 'the greateſt Sufferer upon ſuch Occaſions, is in the 'ſame Diſpoſition, and ready to ſacrifice his preſent 'Profit, to the future Intereſt of his Country. The 'poor *Tradeſman*, *Mechanick* and *Husbandman*, who 'can hardly ſupply their Families with the Neceſ- 'ſaries of Life, ſeem willing to part with their laſt 'Mite in this glorious Cauſe. Our Sailors, both '*Officers* and *private Men*, are *alert*, and want nothing 'ſo much as an *Opportunity* of revenging themſelves 'on their *cruel Enemies*.' All this, I am ſure, is *Caleb*'s own, becauſe it is all a ſilly, idle, lying Dec'amation. I am *exhauſted* with *paying Taxes* in *Peace*, therefore I am for a *War*, which would bring on more, and heavier *Taxes*. A *Country Gentleman* could not ſay this; becauſe *Country Gentlemen* have *good Senſe*, and this is abſolute *Nonſenſe*. I can ſecure myſelf againſt the ill Events of War by *inſuring*. I am therefore merely on Account of my *Country* for a *War*, the Succeſs of which, cannot be *inſured* as to *her*. Would a *Merchant* ſay this? A ſtarving neceſſitous *Tradeſman*, *Mechanick*, or *Husbandman*, who would give his laſt Farthing for the *News* of a *Battle*, rather than for *Bread* to feed his Family, would be a *Miracle* indeed, or rather a *Monſter*. But I am ſure there are none ſuch in *England*; becauſe the *Craftſman* has told us, over and over, that by the Example of their Betters, they have been led into *Luxury* and *Profuſion*, which, tho' they may be the *Cauſes*, yet were never the *Effects* of *Want*, as *War* can never be its *Remedy*. The *Engliſh* Sailors are brave honeſt Fellows, and therefore never think of cutting People's *Throats* right or wrong; they are, indeed, impatient of *Injuries*; but, at the ſame time, always ready to receive *Satisfaction*; and it is injuring them to ſay the contrary: They get their Living by the Sweat of their *Brows*, and they have a juſt Notion of War; they look upon it as an *Evil*, but ſometimes as a *neceſſary Evil*, when it is made to acquire *Peace*. The *Tars* are blunt, honeſt Fellows, and laugh at all the cook'd-up Stories that are palm'd upon them; they live by *Trade*, and therefore they hate whatever deſtoys *Trade*. But it is the Intereſt of Mr. *D'Anvers* to put his Notions into other People's Mouths, that he may not ſeem the only *Malecontent* in the *Nation*; which, for the Sake of my *Country*, rather than of the *Miniſtry*, I heartily *wiſh* he *was*.

R. FREEMAN.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Aug. 23. Wind S. W. The outward bound ſailed this Morning. Remain the 4 Men of War, with the Suſanna, Hoar, for Orders.

Graveſend, Aug. 23. Paſſed by the Hothersſhall, Hutchinſon, from Barbados; the Freed, Soulfrank, from Euſden; the Margaret, Myers, from Hamburgh; and the Imperial Ann, Hawks, from Petersburg.

The Santa Suſanna, Del Valle, is arrived at St. Sebaſtians from London.

LONDON.

Yeſterday the Purſer of the Royal Guardian, Capt. Hoadley, arrived at the Eaſt India Houſe with the agreeable News of the Ship's arrival off of Dover the Day before from China and Fort St. George; but laſt from St. Helena in 2 Months.

The ſeveral Reports of this Ship having been burnt at Sea, attended with ſeveral probable Circumſtances, had advanced the Premiums of Inſurance on her to 42 Guineas per Cent.

The Suecia, Capt. Rattenburgh, bound from China for Gottenburgh, has been lately ſpoke with off of the Iſlands of Shetland, and all well.

On Saturday laſt died at Southampton, after a ſhort Indiſpoſition, Capt. Wickham, a Gentleman greatly eſteem'd by all who had the Pleaſure of his Acquaintance.

We have an Account from Eltham in Kent, that Yeſterday Sir Thomas Stevens, Bart. lay at the Point of Death at his Seat there.

Yeſterday a Shoemaker in Gunpowder-Alley near Gough Square, being diſorder'd in his Senſes, hang'd himſelf with his Garters to the Curtain Rod.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, has been pleaſed to appoint Mr. John Stubbs to be Clerk and Under Treaſurer of the Records in the Court of Common Pleas, Weſtminſter, in the room Mr. of William Watſon, lately deceaſed, a Place worth 80 l. per Annum. And

Yeſterday he enter'd into the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Office accordingly.

Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Roxborough arrived at his Houſe in Hanover Square from Scotland.

Late on Wedneſday Night the Corpſe of Sir Joſeph Jekyl, Knight, Maſter of the Rolls, was brought from his Houſe at Bell Bar in Hertfordſhire, to his Houſe at the Rolls in Chancery Lane, in order to be interr'd in a private Manner at the Rolls Chapel.

Yeſterday,

Yesterday Morning the Corpse of Dr. West, M. D. who lately died suddenly at his House in Red-Lyon-Square, was carried from thence in order to be interred this Evening in Merton College in Oxford.

The same Morning a Boy, about 10 or 12 Years of Age, was burnt to Death as he was sleeping on one of the Brick Kilns at Black-Mary's-Hole.

Last Sunday William Gordorn, Esq; was married at Lewisham in Kent to Mrs. Stracy, Relict of John Stracy, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, a very agreeable Lady, with a Fortune of 600 l. per Annum.

On Wednesday in the Afternoon the Right Hon. the Countess of Harold, Relict of the late Earl of Harold, and Wife to the Right Hon. the Lord Gore, was safely deliver'd of a Son at his Lordship's House in Brook's-street, Grosvenor's Square.

Yesterday the Lady of John Campbell, Esq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and Knight of the Shire for the County of Pembroke, lay very dangerously ill at his House in Grosvenor's Square.

Casualties, Christnings, and Burials last Week.

Died by a Fright, buried at St. Mary Whitechapel 1. Drowned 4, one buried at St. Martin in the Fields, one at Alhallows Barkin, one at St. Mary at Lambeth, and one at St. Paul Shadwell. Found Dead, buried at St Luke, Middlesex, one. Kill'd by a Cart, buried at St. Mary Islington, one.

Christned	Males	156	Buried	Males	206
	Females	143		Females	226
	In all	299		In all	432

Increased in the Burials this Week 21.

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years of Age	212	Forty and Fifty	31
Between 2 and 5	36	Fifty and Sixty	25
Five and Ten	9	Sixty and Seventy	28
Ten and Twenty	8	Seventy and Eighty	14
Twenty and Thirty	32	Eighty and Ninety	4
Thirty and Forty	53	Ninety and a Hundred	0

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	06	20	Evening 06 43

Bank Stock 143. India 169 1-half. South Sea 101 1-4th. Old Annuity 111 1-half. New ditto 109 1-half. Three per Cent. 104 3-4ths. 3 per Cent. Loan 108 3-4ths to 109. 5 per Cent. ditto 98 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 107. London Assurance 14 1-half. African 14 India Bonds 61. 6s. to 7 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 11. 15 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 12 s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3-4ths. Million Bank 120.

Victualling-Office, Aug. 24, 1738.

THE Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy give Notice, That on Wednesday the 4th of October next, in the Forenoon, they shall be ready to receive Proposals, and treat with such Persons as are inclinable to furnish Oxen and Hogs at the Ports of London, Portsmouth, Plymouth and Dover, for the Service of his Majesty's Navy.

Westminster-Bridge-Office, Aug. 23, 1738.

WHEREAS some Attempts have been lately made to obstruct the Works now carrying on in the River Thames, for building Westminster Bridge, the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, That by an Act passed in the 9th Year of his present Majesty, for building the said Bridge, it is enacted, That for the preventing wilful and malicious damaging or destroying the said Bridge, or any Part thereof, or hindering or interrupting the Building the same; that if any Person or Persons shall wilfully and maliciously blow up, pull down, or destroy the said Bridge or any Part thereof, or attempts so to do, or unlawfully, and without Authority from the said Commissioners or their Successors, remove, or take away any Work thereto belonging, or in anywise direct or procure the same to be done, whereby the said Bridge, or the Works thereof may be damaged, or the Lives of the Passengers endanger'd, such Offender or Offenders being lawfully convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of Felony, and shall suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy. The Commissioners likewise give Notice, That such Person or Persons who shall obstruct the said Works, or in anywise offend against the said Act, will be prosecuted with the utmost Severity.

By Order of the Commissioners,

AYLOFFE

Admiralty-Office, 8 August, 1738.

HIS Majesty having been graciously pleased by his Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, dated the Tenth of June, 1733, to establish certain Rules and Orders for the better Government of the Charity for the Relief of poor Widows of Commission and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy: These are to give Notice to all such Widows, whose Husbands died on or since the 30th of August, 1732, that Copies of the said Rules and Orders are lodged with the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, as also with the Clerks of the Cheque at Deptford and Woolwich, and the Naval Officers at Harwich, Deal, and Kinsale, where they may be inform'd of all Particulars which entitle them to the Benefit of the said Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpose: But such Widows as live at too great a Distance from the Places above mentioned, may apply by Letter to Thomas Corbett, Esq; at the Admiralty-Office, who will send them all necessary Information. And the Governors of the said Charity intending to distribute some Relief to the Widows of such Sea Officers who died before the 30th of August, 1732, and whose Circumstances come within the Rules of the Establishment, these are to give Notice of the same to all such Widows, that they may procure the proper Certificates and Affidavits, and send or bring them hither. And the Court of Assistants do hereby give Notice, that they will meet at this Office on Tuesday the 19th of September next, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, to receive the Claims of such Widows as shall be qualified according to the said Rules and Orders.

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